

The Rutherford Star.

66 THE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD. 99-DAY CHECKER.

VOL. II.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

NO. 35.

POETRY.

LIFE-TROUBLES.

Dearest, we may not meet again,
Eyes, why this mournful song?
Perhaps it does not give you pain,
But I will think it long.

You may think, 'tis not hard to part
But when the time doth come,
Then you will care; but soon we'll be
Down with the cold dust worn.

And though 'tis hard 'tis not long;
It is but dust to dust;
On this vain earth; but we may meet
Where we will not part.

Then let us hope for future bliss
And cleanse our sin-stained hearts.
Let us prepare to meet again
Where we will never part.

Epi. 12th 1868.

RECLAIMED.

Where can she be wandering,
My darling sweet thing,
With hair like the sunbeams;
Like violet of spring,
Her laughing eyes,
That were once so sad;
And her smile that I'd never
To make my heart glad?

Where can she be wandering,
A short time ago
Her voice, that was sweeter
Than rivulet's flow,
Was trilling so low,
Mysterious and wild,
Song birds might have envied
My beautiful child.

Where can she be lingering;
Just now in the hall
A sound reached my ear
Like her tiny footfall
Like her tiny footfall
Her looks, clear and true,
And her favorite robe,
And a dainty white chair,
That she so loved to wear.

Her dear little bed,
So soft and so white,
Where she knelt for her prayers
Like a tiny footfall
Her looks, clear and true,
And her favorite robe,
And a dainty white chair,
That she so loved to wear.

It seems that my darling's
Just gone out to play,
But she's up with the angels
Forever to stay.
I'm hurrying onward
In quest of that shore,
Where, again with my darling,
We'll part no more.

Oh, how happy are they
Who their instincts obey,
And unite for Harold and Frank.
In the tractors find rest
On Democracy's breast,
As they float on the same rebel plank.

Sure the bugging is sweet
When the long summer meet,
Whose cooling was head from a far.
See the warrior embrace
Even the white-livered fear
Of the sneak of the days of the war.

Seymour's "friends" now are glad,
So are Frank and his "kind,"
While they look on the traitors high revel.
Now sayings may stand
All unscathed by the brand,
While they help send this land to the D—!

Ho for Seymour and Blair!
Such a well-matched pair
Never was yoked since the days of the flood;
For Horatio has friends
Upon whom he depends
While our Francis is spilling for blood.

But their bluster and brass
With the people won't pass
Who have heard and long ago rebel rant.
They may lie and go now—
Next November they'll own
Unconditional surrender to—Grant.

ORIGINAL STORY.

THE RIVAL LOVERS.

BY ALPHA DE KAPPA.

CHAPTER VIII.

The stranger advanced to the bed,
On which Mason lay, and gave him a long,
attentive look. He then turned and looked
at the group around him.

"How long can he live?" Pelham asked,
not knowing what else to say.

The stranger did not answer the question;
he did not seem to hear it; but turned
and commenced examining into the
symptoms of the apparently dying man,
with the skill of an experienced physician.

While he was doing this, Mason roused
himself, and said feebly—

"I wish to see this couple married before
I die. I understand you are a clergyman;
let it be done immediately."

"We are ready," Pelham said in a broken
voice, turning towards Ella.

"Do not hurry," the stranger said.—
"There will be time enough to talk of
this afterwards. My dear sir, you have
been poisoned."

"It is a lie," Pelham said wildly, advancing
towards the other. "You are an

infamous liar, and I command you to
leave this house instantly."

So saying he seized Spencer by the arm
like a madman.

But the other only shook him off and
gave him a look of surprise and inquiry,
which made him partially recover his
self-possession. He turned, and without
a word of explanation, walked to a window
at the other end of the room.

When Pelham had left him, Spencer
ordered a servant to bring his valise into
the room.

"Who is this man?" Spencer asked of
Ella, pointing to Pelham.

"George Pelham."

"Has he any reason for wishing your
father dead?"

"None that I know. Surely not."
"He is my best friend," Mason said
indignantly.

Spencer opened his valise, and gravely
mixed a powder.

"Here take this and all will be right in
a few hours," he said giving it to Mason.
Mason swallowed the mixture and soon
after fell into a calm slumber.

Then Spencer seated himself and drew
from Ella, in detached parts the following
facts—

"Pelham had been for some time engaged
to be married to Ella; but the time for
the marriage was several months distant."

"For some reason, of late, he had become
very anxious to have the marriage
celebrated immediately."

"Mason was ill, a few days ago and sent
for Pelham, and told him that he
wanted them to be married by his bedside
should he not recover."

"After this he had partially recovered."

"Then some one had poisoned him."

All this time Pelham had stood at the
window to which he had retired, like one
in a dream.

"Spencer—Nathaniel Spencer," he repeated
to himself. "He had heard that name
before. Who was he? Surely
this could not be—Yes. This was Nathaniel
Spencer, the great Physician and Divine.
Why did he not think of it in time?"

But it was too late now—too late. Now
he could account for the strange chill he
experienced when he heard that name.—
Why did he not think of it and send him
on? But looking at the whole matter
now it did not seem like that would have
done any good. It seemed as if this
would be the end from the beginning.—
He could not realize that a short time
ago, (he did not know how long, for he
took no note of time,) he was standing
ready to be married to Ella. It seemed
like a dream of the past. Perhaps the
whole was but another horrible dream.

How long he stood there listening to
the low conversation in the room; and
looking out at the bare branches of the
old trees, spreading across the clear winter
sky, he knew not.

At last Mason awoke. It must now
be past midnight. He heard Mason say—

"Has George been arrested?"
Spencer replied—"No, he is here."

Then Spencer said in a low tone, but
he heard him say distinctly—

"I sent several hours ago for an Officer,
but he has not arrived yet."

These words roused Pelham; and all
his native courage and presence of mind
returned to him.

Going up to Mason's bedside he said—
"I am very glad to see you improving.
Business compels me to return home
now. I hope you will soon be out of
danger. In the meantime Good-bye."

Then turning to the others, he bowed
politely and walked out.

Once upon the road, he began to consider
what course he should pursue. That
pocket book was at home. He must get
that at all hazards. Then he would
make his arrangements to escape. But
the pocket book was the first thing. He
must get that note of Sanford's to which
Mason had signed his name as security.

This would place Mason Hell in his power,
and thereby enable him to make one
more effort for Ella. For it was hard to
give her up; and after the first few hours
of despair he did not give her up. He
swore with a mighty oath that he, or no
one else, should be her husband.

But we will leave him here, riding
homeward as strong as ever in his determination
to do evil. Let us turn and
glance at the sequel of his first murder.

The Christmas sports of the young
folks in Franklin were suddenly arrested
by an unexpected incident—this was the
discovery of the body of Belton. It was
a hunting party that first discovered the
bruised and bloated corpse.

The body was immediately recognized
and carried at once to Franklin. Great
was the excitement it caused in that usually
quiet town. The people flocked
around and asked with bloodless faces,
and parted lips—"Who has done this?"

But this was a question not easily settled.
It was not until further developments
were made by the patient but unskilled
investigations of the honest officials,
that the suspicion fell on George Pelham.

One after another the links of evidence
were forged around Pelham. His revolver
was found near the spot where the body lay.
His handkerchief also, (the handkerchief he had
wiped the blood off that pocket book) marked with his name
and deeply stained with blood.

After this the interview between Pelham
and the murdered man was brought to light.
And here Sanford was suspected of being an accomplice in the crime.
But he proved his innocence.

But startling revelations were drawn
from Sanford—none other than that Pelham
had sworn to kill Belton and had endeavored
to persuade Sanford to join him in taking his life.

The day had passed before the investigations
had reached this point.

But a party started to arrest the murderer.
Nothing would do the excited populace but that Pelham should be
arrested immediately. Did you ever notice
this? Let a man be ever so degraded and
friendless in life, but let him be brutally
murdered, and see how men rally to him
and denounce the murderer.

Though these same men would have turned
in disgust from the living Belton they were
great friends of the murdered Belton.

It was late at night when the party
reached Pelham's residence. They were
surprised at seeing a light burning in a
room in the second story of the building.
And on reaching the outer door of the
mansions they found it open. Pelham
when he arrived at home, in his perturbed
state of mind, a short time before, had
forgotten to shut this.

Four men entered the house, steadily,
and made their way up to the door of the
room in which the light was. It was
locked. They paused here to consider
how best to take the man. Perhaps if
they knocked, he would open the door.—
But then perhaps it would only give him
time to arm himself for defence. While
they parleyed one of the men stooped,
and looked through the keyhole. Pelham
was seated at a table examining the contents
of a pocket book. Perhaps—yes,
it probably was, the pocket book which
had belonged to the murdered man, and
for which the murder was committed.

Preparing themselves, they rushed up
on the door. It gave way and they entered.
Pelham understood the situation
in a moment. He sprang to his feet and
seized a revolver. There was no cowardice
about this man. He would have fought
fifty men, had they come to arrest him,
with as little hesitation as he now
offered to fight these four.

But in a moment, before he could fire,
strong arms were thrown around him,
and he was powerless.

Even now, though overcome, he was
not conquered. He resisted all attempts
to take him from the room, until as a
last resort, he was bound hand and foot.
They then started, in triumph, back to
Franklin.

The next morning was a time of excitement
in that evenly tempered town. It was a rare thing
for a murder to be committed in this region;
and the people seemed willing to devote all their
time and talents, for the present, to standing
about the prison, and conversing in low
tones, to each other, about the dreadful
crime.

During Pelham's trial, before committing
him to jail the pocket book was identified
and sworn to, as the one belonging to
the murdered man. Pelham could not bring
one solitary evidence, however slender,
to prove his innocence. On the contrary,
every circumstance went to prove his guilt,
until it almost reached absolute certainty.

To brighten the excitement of the people,
while the trial was progressing, the
officer and his men, who had been sent
for to arrest Pelham on the charge of
poisoning Mason, rode up.

Both these outrages, more particularly
the second—an attempt to take the life
of one of the best citizens of the country
and a man liked by all—aroused the assembled
multitude almost to frenzy. Cries of—"Finish
the murderer at once!"

"Hang him immediately!" Let us have
him and we will settle him!" come up
from the surging multitude; and for

awhile Pelham—he who quaked not in
the face of any danger—trembled.

It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands
of an excited mob, and Pelham knew that
his life hung upon a very brittle thread.
Deserving no mercy, he shrank back, at
the thoughts of falling into the hands of
those who would show no mercy.

But order was restored; the mob was
quieted; and the officers of justice carried
Pelham safely through the crowd and lodged
him securely in the gloomy prison.

One might perhaps think that Pelham
would now relinquish all hope, as to life,
and set about preparing for the long, long
future that was to open upon him so soon.

But such an one has altogether mistaken
Pelham's character. The present life,
was the whole of existence to him; and
how to preserve, prolong, and enjoy it
most was his whole study.

And not an hour had passed before he
had begun to cast about in his mind to
contrive some way of escape from this
hateful prison.

It was too hard for this man, who had
denied himself no gratification it was possible
to enjoy, to be thus thrust into a
dungeon, deprived of all the conveniences,
and almost all the comforts of life. So
for hours Pelham paced his narrow cell
like a caged lion, while wild, visionary
schemes of escape passed rapidly through
his excited brain.

But there was no way of escape. His
cell was too well bolted, and barred, for
him to discover any weak point, on which
to commence. And he had no friends
outside to aid him—not one. All the gay
spirits, who bowed so obsequiously before
him, in his days of prosperity—where
were they?

He thought of them as the days rolled
on—those long—never ending days, and
wondered if they would not come to his
aid.

He thought of Mrs. Gains—she who
he thought, would be a friend to him,
though all others turned away. But did
she think of him?

It was but rarely. And when she did
she only shrugged her pretty shoulders
and thought—"Well, I suppose he deserves
it. But whether he does or not, I
have nothing to do with it."

And thus Pelham was forsaken and forgotten—
left to lie in his miserable cell,
without a cheering word; watching the
dull monotonous days pass on, bringing
the day fixed for his trial, nearer, each
rising and setting of the sun.

Truly, the way of the transgressor is
hard.

To be Continued.

To the People of the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina.

I said in my place in Congress I was
greatly alarmed at the political condition
of the country, and I repeat, I am still
alarmed. It really seems to me, as if the
welfare of the country was about to be
lost sight of altogether; and party and the
interests of party alone were to be regarded.
Congress seems to be wholly un-
aware of the true condition of the States
that rebelled; and it is not strange they
should be so, as since the surrender there
have been so many men of little capacity
and less patriotism from the South who
are continually besetting members of
Congress, and endeavoring to make them
believe, that loyal Union men cannot live
in the South; that their lives and their
property will not be safe unless the most
extreme measure are resorted to, in relation
to what they call the rebel leaders and
secessionists. And they say, more especially,
that men who have settled among us since
the surrender, cannot dwell among us in safety
unless the most stringent measures are enacted
in relation to rebel leaders; and Congress,
relying too much upon these unfair and false
representations of interested men, who are
looking to their own political advancement,
instead of the true interests of the Southern
country, have from time to time, with honest
and patriotic views, enacted laws which
have produced directly the contrary effect
intended by their advocates, because all
harsh measures will continue to alienate and
not heal. I have had some opportunity
to learn the feelings and wishes of Congress
in relation to the Southern people, and
I take it upon myself to declare that, in
my opinion, the feelings and wishes of Congress
towards the Southern people are, in general,
kind and conciliatory; and yet their disposition
and kindly spirit have been uniformly misrepresented
by two distinct classes, of our politicians—the
extreme Radical and the extreme secessionist
and violent war men. These extreme men
of both parties, as is not unusual, meet and
urge the same views in relation to Congress
from different standpoints, and for different
purposes, both looking to the advancement of
their particular party interests, regardless of
the true interests and welfare of the country;
and God only knows what is to become of us
and our country unless the people can be
induced to pause in this mad career of party
and devote some little of their attention

to the welfare of the country, and to
its true interests and lasting prosperity.

Both these extreme party politicians
would seem to wish to have the Southern
people believe that Congress does not
really desire the restoration of good government
and fraternal feeling between the
two sections, and I am compelled to admit
that the effect of the legislation of Congress
has been such as to give plausible ground
for the opinions entertained by many of our
people. But all this arises from misrepresentations
made to Congress, and from a lack of knowledge
of the true condition and feeling of our people.

Congress has certainly, in my opinion,
made great mistakes in their efforts at reconstruction
and restoration, but their mistakes cannot
now be retraced, and if we have any regard
for the true interest and prosperity of the
country, we must make the best we can of what
has already been accomplished. Our State has
already been restored, and such alterations
and changes as we may desire to make in our
State government must now be made by the
people of North Carolina alone.

I was nominated, my fellow-citizens, as
you all know, by the Conservative party.
In taking this course I am holding steadfast
to the principles of a long life, and the
principles avowed in my speech I made
in the canvass last spring, and to which
at least nine-tenths of the Conservative
party stood pledged. I still uphold
and maintain the true Conservative principles
of the time of my election. Others may change.
They, I do not think, they see sufficient
reason for their change. I see none to induce
me to change but I think I see many reasons
to induce me to stand upon the principles
of the Conservative party, as understood
previous to the assembling of the New York
Democratic Convention. I believe the election
of Grant and Colfax will bring peace and
thus the troubles incident to the war will be ended.

Great efforts are now making by the
Democratic speakers to lead off and blind
the people, as to the real and only issue,
as their candidate Blair says, that should
control any one. For some several weeks
after the democratic nomination, the
Southern secession, democratic leaders
boldly advocated the mad, revolutionary
and abortive principles and doctrine of
the Blair letter. But what a marked
change has come over the spirit of their
wild dreams, induced by the frenzied
element raised in the minds of these
Southern leaders by their prolonged
convention in New York! Does any man
suppose there is any real change in their
opinions? Can any man for a moment
be deceived by this sudden and apparent
change? Be not deceived, my friends.
I well know that there are many men in
our country, who are as bitterly opposed
to the doctrines of the Blair letter as I
am, who are now supporting the democratic
nominee, and who will use all their
influence to prevent the execution of this
mad scheme, but their efforts can amount
to nothing since the party pledged itself
to this course at the New York Convention.
No, my friends, there is no chance to
rescue this mad scheme of peace or war,
made at their New York Convention. In
their platform adopted before the nomination
of their candidates, they declare
that the reconstruction acts (so-called)
of Congress are usurpations, and unconstitutional,
revolutionary and void. These are the
very words; of the platform proper
as it is called. Bear this in mind.
Now it is true, this part of the platform
does not inform us how they intend to
get rid of these "unconstitutional, revolutionary
and void reconstruction acts of Congress,"
or of the Constitutions and State
governments now in full operation in the
ten reconstructed States; but their candidate
Blair, in his letter published, and well
known to the Convention, before his nomination,
informs us in his own words, that he
meets this "vital and only question,"
as he says that "should control any one's
policy." He uses no dignified, he attempts
no device any one. He declares that "the
radical plan of reconstruction must be
undone by Congressional action." Mind that.
How then can it be done? he asks. To use
his own language: it can only be overthrown
by the authority of the Executive. He says,
"there is but one way to restore the government
and the constitution and that is for the
President elect, [not the Supreme Court.]
To declare them, the reconstruction acts,
null and void; compel the army to undo its
usurpations at the South, disperse the
war-beg State governments; allow the white
people to organize their own governments,
and elect Senators and Representatives." This
is the very language of the nominee of
the Democratic party for Vice-President,
published before and with a view to obtain
the nomination; and I hesitate not to declare
my firm conviction that this letter alone
secured his nomination.

There is no talk here of a decision of the
Supreme Court—no talk of the reconstruction
acts; but the supreme Executive is first to
repeal these laws, declare them unconstitutional,
null and void, and then send this army
to enforce his decision at the point of the
bayonet. What monstrous doctrine! How
absurd to all our notions of American liberty!
And the American people are now asked
to elect this man to the second highest
office in their gift, for uttering such horrible
sentiments! Great God! where are we
drifting! This letter I regard as much a

part of the Democratic platform as if it had
been incorporated in, published with, and
declared to be a part thereof. I say this
because it was well known to the Convention
at the time of his nomination, and because
he received the unanimous and most enthusiastic
vote of the Convention upon the first ballot.

Will any Southern man tell me of any other
reason that induced him in the New York
Convention, to cast his vote for this candidate,
Blair, save that published letter? Remember
then, that this is the question, most distinctly
and emphatically the question, to wit:
the overthrow of these State governments
by military power, and that too after
North Carolina has been restored. Remember
also that this very candidate says there
is no other way to overthrow these governments,
and that this is the only question in
the canvass that should control any man's
vote. This letter in full will be published
with this circular, and I desire every voter
to read it attentively before he casts his vote.

I think I am bound here to inform my
constituents what I heard two of the leaders
of the Democratic Convention say, in relation
to this matter. One of these Southern leaders,
after the meeting of this Convention, and a
conversation with me in which he declared
that the reconstruction acts were unconstitutional,
null and void, and that all that had been
done in the State under those acts, by
Conventions, or by the legislatures, were
like a house of cards, null and void, and that
he was for upsetting all that had been done,
was willing to give his personal aid in
putting out Governor Holden and these
three now in office with him, and in putting
in office Governor Vance and those in office
with him at the surrender. I told him that
could not be done without a conflict of arms.

This gentleman said that there would be no
conflict of arms; that those now in power
would surrender peaceably, just as Vance
did, and just as Worth did—there would
be no fighting; but that if they should attempt
to resist, they would whip them out at once.
I denounced this mad revolutionary scheme
then, as I denounce it now—a scheme
fraught with the most ruinous consequences
to the country. I declared then, as I declare
to you now, that any such attempt to overthrow
and set aside these new State governments,
established under the reconstruction acts
of Congress, would ruin all of us; that we
could not live in the country if this mad
and revolutionary scheme were attempted to
be carried into execution.

This same gentleman I saw in Washington
on his return from the New York Convention,
and we had another conversation, in which
he reminded me of what he had said to me
in Salisbury on his way to this Democratic
Convention. He again repeated the same
views and sentiments, and declared that
Blair was his first choice, on account of
the principle avowed in his published letter
and he further stated, that the platform
contained substantially the same principles
as the Blair letter. As at first, I denounced
his mad scheme in the strongest terms
I could command.

I saw in Washington another leading
member of this Democratic Convention, on
the day that Congress adjourned, and I had
a short conversation with him. He at first
spoke to me in very complimentary terms
of the few remarks I had made in Congress
upon reading aims to the South. I remarked
that I was greatly displeased at the nomination
of Blair, after the publication of his letter;
that I could not go that doctrine.
This gentleman replied, "We were put out
by the bayonet, and I am for putting them
out by the bayonet."

This, then, is the question. Now, my
friends, be not deceived in this vital matter.
Make no mistake; mistakes here will ruin
our country—will ruin us all inevitably.

I tell you, my friends, these State governments,
established under the reconstruction acts,
will never be overthrown or upset peaceably.
Mind that! Nothing short of a bloody
revolution will ever overthrow them.

We are all too familiar with peacefully
secession. We never shall, forget that.
This generation has suffered too much ever to
forget what peacefully secession has brought
upon us all; and all this for the sake of
office holders. And now we are asked to make
another such experiment; and all for the
same purpose. Not for the country, by no
means, but all for the benefit of office holders.
They say we have a Legislature composed
of "scalawags and carpet-baggers," and that
we are represented in Congress by these same
men, who have no interest in our country,
or in our State institutions, and therefore
all that has been done in the way of
reconstruction and restoration in the last
three years, must be overthrown, at the
immense risk—may, with the certainty of
war, as I honestly believe. And all this,
that scalawags and carpet-baggers, in your
Legislatures, may be turned out, and more
intelligent and more worthy men put in
their places.

There is, my friends, a much quicker way
to accomplish this desirable object. The
ballot box at the next election, will bring
about this object peacefully and without the
hazard of war and much sooner than it can
be accomplished by the bayonet.

Now, my friends, let me ask; How are
the people to be benefited by this mad, impolitic
and dangerous experiment. Be not
hasty my friends—consult your own reason
and your feeling and your passions, before

you hazard all for so little gain. I am an old man, far in the down-hill of life. I am no trading politician. If I know myself I should only country's good in this matter. Remember what I told you about peaceable secessions, how I warned you in the most guarded manner not to be deceived, that our glorious Union could not be broken up; could not be dissolved; could not be destroyed without a more awful and bloodier war than the world had ever witnessed.

I say remember this, I now, as your friend, and is a lover of my whole country and its people, say to you again pause!! pause!! make not this fearful plunge into another revolution: for if you do, we are all ruined. God in his mercy may save us—man cannot. I cannot abide this Democratic doctrine. I cannot consent to see my country again drenched in fraternal blood, and all to put out one set of effects and to put in another; and that order that same Democratic who are responsible for all the troubles under which the country now labors, and for all the heavy and distressing taxes with which we are now oppressed. These Democratic leaders tell you, as they told you before, that all this object of the overthrow of our new Constitution and of our new State governments will be accomplished peacefully and without bloodshed; that there will be no fighting; that these newly organized State governments will surrender without a struggle, and if they should resist, they will be whipped out at once; but I tell you as I told you peaceably secession, these State governments will never be overthrown without a conflict of arms—and should a conflict be ruin us all.

The Democratic speakers tell the people that Congress has declared the reconstruction acts unconstitutional. They also assert that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the McClellan case, has decided the reconstruction acts unconstitutional; and they likewise tell the people that, if the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional then as a matter of course the new State governments organized under these acts are also unconstitutional, null and void. But I tell you that neither Congress nor the Supreme Court have any such decision, and I tell you that all lawyers know, or they ought to know, that the Supreme Court of the United States has long since decided the very question now attempted to be agitated in our State, government; and that this is not now a debatable question. I assert without the fear of successful contradiction that this identical question in the case of Luther against Borden, (Howard's Supreme Court Reports, page 17,) has been expressly decided, and that after the most thorough, learned and deliberate investigation, that any case ever received in that Court. In that case Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says at page 10 of the report.

"The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States 'provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.'"

"Under this article of the Constitution, it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. For 'as the United States guarantee to each State a Republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is Republican or not.' And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed, as well as its Republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority. And its decision is binding on every other department of the government and cannot be questioned in a judicial tribunal. It is true that the contest in this case did not last long enough to bring the matter to this issue, and as no Senators or Representatives were elected under the authority of the government of which this was called 'Dorr was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. Yet the right to decide is placed there and not in the courts.'"

Now, fellow-citizens, I hope we will hear no more said about the Supreme Court of the United States attempting to decide this political question, which the Supreme Court has already decided belongs to Congress; and that after the decision of Congress that it cannot be questioned in any judicial tribunal, and that every department of the government is bound by this decision of Congress. So far then as North Carolina is concerned, the matter is conclusively settled by the decision of the present Congress, as Congress has already "admitted into the councils of the Union Senators and Representatives" elected in our State under the authority of the existing government of North Carolina, joined and now in full operation under the reconstruction acts of Congress; and whether those acts were unconstitutional or not, now makes no difference, as to the legality and constitutionality of our present State government. This question is settled conclusively and forever by the action of Congress and, therefore, it is that I have said that neither Congress nor the Executive can ever overthrow this State government in North Carolina, can change their Constitution whenever they see proper to do so, according to the forms prescribed therein. There are many things in our Constitution to which I made serious objection in the spring canvass, and particularly the complete change in our judicial system. I still think it was a great mistake, but that is not the question now before the people.

It is well known that I am an independent candidate for Congress, and if elected, I shall devote what energy I possess to the interest of our whole people.

NATHANIEL BROYDEN.

"To make little boys' trousers last: When you make a suit of clothes for them, finish the coat first, and by so doing you will make their trousers last. It is the only way the thing can be done."

The Star.

J. B. CARPENTER, Editor.

R. W. LOGAN, Associate Editor.



RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Saturday, Sept. 26, 1863.

National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

SCUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

FOR CONGRESS.

HON. ALEX. H. JOXES,

OF BUNCOMBE.

FOR ELECTOR.

W. S. PEARSON,

OF BURKE.

Rally Republicans!!

Messrs. John B. Eaves, James M. Justice, J. Bate Carpenter and other Republican speakers, will address their fellow-citizens at the following places and times where we respectfully ask a full turn out of the people.

Burnt Chimney, John Davis	Tues. Sept. 29th.	80th.
Golden Valley, Henry Toney	Wed. " 30th.	1st.
Seagun Precinct, Toney	Thurs. Oct. 1st.	2nd.
Chimney Rock, White House	Thurs. " 7th.	8th.
McHans, Rutherfordton	Fri. " 9th.	10th.
Duncans Creek, Carpenters Store	Tues. " 13th.	27th.
Lancasters, Hickory Grub School House	Wed. " 28th.	

Superior Court.

Court has been in session at this place this week, His Honor, George W. Logan Judge presiding, this is the second Court which His Honor has held, and we have heard but one opinion expressed, and that is that he presides with a dignity and impartiality rarely attained by any Judge. There has not been a very large attendance of people present this week, and as Judge Logan was attorney in nearly every case on the docket.

Col W. P. Bynum appeared and prosecuted for the State as Solicitor, with his usual activity and success.

On Monday of Court political addresses were made by Messrs. Osborne, McAfee, and Durham on the Nullifiers side, we did not hear the Speeches, but learn that the "Star" came in for a large share of abuse, give it to us gentlemen, for we should feel we were not doing our duty if you did not abuse us.

On Tuesday, Mr. Justice made a Speech in support of Republican principles, and Mr. Graves for the Nullifiers.

On Wednesday Col. Cuck, late of Tennessee, let off for Seymour.

We are glad to say that Grant and Colfax stock is getting better in old Rutherfordton friends from every portion of the County give us encouraging reports of Republican gains.

As for poor Seymour "his friends" look bad, they feel bad, and our acquaintance with them justifies us in saying they are bad, and after the 3d of November, we have no doubt they will call upon the political picks and mountains, to fall upon them and hide them, &c.

Mr. P. B. KENNEDY'S PICTURE GALLERY. Our friends who are desirous of having good and correct Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Ferrotypes, or Photographs either plain or painted in oil would do well to call on Mr. Kennedy at his Gallery over Col. J. A. Fagg's Store. It is useless for us to say that he is a good Artist, for all who see his pictures must acknowledge that they cannot be surpassed by any Artist in Western North Carolina. Do not fail to call on him and have the pictures of your Wives, Children, and friends taken. Secure the shadows ere the substance fades. It would be a great comfort to have their pictures when they are gone from you, perhaps never to return. Do not fail to read his advertisement in another column.

Several Communications &c., received, and will be attended to soon.

Mr. Editor.—I wish to inform the public through your paper, that Dr. Miles of Virginia, is working wonders with his celebrated Queen of Pain. My wife has been suffering continually for four weeks, with Neuralgia, from which she has been entirely relieved, by a single application. I have seen several persons this week, who have been relieved of all kinds of pains, by a single application of this wonderful working Medicine. I would respectfully recommend all the afflicted, to give the Doctor a call.

J. M. JUSTICE.

Rutherfordton, N. C.

We have tested the Medicine mentioned in the above Communication, and can say that it acted as recommended in a case of Neuralgia. We also saw a number of persons cured of tooth ache, &c., &c. we think this Medicine a good thing, and worthy of a test. Dr. Miles and Roberts cured numbers of cases, and they charge nothing, after which a man may buy the Medicine or let it alone as he chooses.

SAMUEL MELTON SR.—The report having been circulated that Samuel Melton Sr. was a member of the Seymour and Blair Club, he sends us word to deny the charge, in toto and to say that those who have been circulating the report lie, and that they do so maliciously.

We further request to say, that he is for Grant and Colfax from A to Z. We are on track of some more cases of the same kind, and would advise a certain man who is telling it about that certain clown member of the Seymour and Blair Club that he will be caught if he don't watch.

Nullifiers quit your deception or some of you will find your names in print in a way you won't like.

Wanted.—Two good, industrious, and sober Journeymen Printers can obtain employment permanently at this Office. Apply immediately to the Editor of the Star.

Sept. 22nd, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WESTERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—This body will meet with the Church at Mount Vernon in this County, on Thursday before the 4th Sabbath in September.

THE GREEN RIVER ASSOCIATION.—This Association will convene on Friday before the 1st of October, with the Church at Smith, in this County.

SHEET MUSIC.—A nice lot just received and for sale by J. A. MILLER & CO.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

22 Beaver Street,

NEW YORK.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of North Carolina that he has been appointed agent for UDOLPHO WOLFE, of New York, for the sale of his celebrated

SCHNAPPS, AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

And Bottled Wines and Liquors.

Mr. Wolfe is a household word in every part of the Southern States.

ADAMS & VOLLERS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ang. 20-3m. (P.) 83.

Picture Gallery!!

Get Your Likeness Taken.

Now is your time!!

For Three Weeks Only!!

I respectfully announce to the citizens of Rutherfordton and vicinity that I have fitted up a temporary PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY in the village, where I am prepared to execute all orders for Photographic Portraits, in the best and cheapest manner.

Having been engaged in the Photographic business in the city of Richmond, Va. for the last ten years, I can produce correct and life like portraits, colored and finished in the best manner, at reasonable prices.

Photographs, Melanotypes, Ferrotypes and all other styles of Pictures, made in the best manner.

Old Pictures copied and cleaned.

Give me a call and judge for yourselves.

PHILIP B. KENNEDY.

Sept. 26-4t

NOTICE

TO all persons concerned. You are hereby notified to attend before the Commissioners Court to be held at Rutherfordton, on Monday the 26th October next and show cause if any you have why the said premises, known as the "STAR" GIN, should not be discontinued. In said county, shall not be discontinued. By order of Commissioners R. J. WILLIAMS.

35-4d. Reg'd of Deeds.

IMPORTANT

Magistrates, Clerks, Sheriffs and Others

THE undersigned have in press, and will soon issue, a complete and full

Analysis of the Laws,

under the Code of Civil Procedure, as passed by the General Assembly, relating to the duties of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Clerks of Court, and other County Officers, together with the Constitution of the State, as a list of the Counties as divided into Judicial Districts, the time of holding Courts in the several Counties, the names of the Judges and Solicitors of each Circuit, the names of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, County Commissioners, Treasurer and Coroner for each County. This pamphlet will also contain the Fees allowed by the law to the several officers, with some of the wills on file by our AGENTS and DEALERS generally. Our complete Illustrated Descriptive Circular is sent free of charge on application by mail. Address THE ALBANY COUNTRY GIN MANUFACTURING CO., Albany, N. Y. P. O. Drawer 102.

AGUE AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

H. S. SMITH, M. D., now offers his remedies for the above diseases to the general public. One package and one week sufficient, as a failure or relapse after its use in thousands of cases has been reported. A cure is guaranteed in every case and the money will be refunded. Testimonials of physicians and others cured, mailed free. If no agent in your place, send direct to us. Local agents wanted. Try it. Price \$3 per package (postage prepaid). Address H. S. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFULA.

A LADY who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompts her to send the receipt free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address Mrs. M. L. Carr, Mrs. Martin Hunt, Hoboken, N. J.

Sept. 12. [35-1m]

*State newspapers carrying the above one month, sending copy of the paper containing the advertisement to us, will receive in payment, one copy each of the publications as soon as issued.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.

MALE OR FEMALE, FOR THE

LIFE OF GEN. GRANT.

By HENRY C. DEMING, under the sanction and Authority of Gen. GRANT himself. The most interesting and valuable ever published in America.

523 Octavo Pages, complete in One Vol. Price \$2.75. An extra copy will be given free of charge to any person who will sell three copies and remit for the same.

Agents are reporting astonishing sales of this work. One agent reports 70 subscribers in two days; another 33 subscribers in one day; and many others from 15 to 25 per day. Those desirous of a pleasant and lucrative business will apply immediately and secure a choice of territory. The largest commissions given. For particulars apply to or address S. C. SCHANTON & CO., Hartford, Ct.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

To solicit orders for Dr. WILLIAM SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. THE ONLY DICTIONARY PUBLISHED IN AMERICA, CONDENSED BY DR. SMITH'S OWN HAND. In one large Octavo volume, illustrated with over 125 steel engravings. A book that is a treasure in every family. Over 30,000 copies sold within three months.

The *Springfield Republican* (the leading religious journal of New England) says, "whoever wishes to get, in the clearest form, the best Dictionary of the Bible should buy this." Agents are wanted with unparalleled success. We employ no General Agents, and offer extra inducements to canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the PUBLISHERS. For descriptive circulars, full particulars and terms, address the Publishers, J. E. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED, EVERY family to have the new and splendid Imperial Steel Engraving of HON. HENRY CLAY, Price \$1. Small sizes of SEYMOUR & BLAIR; 25c. each. Also the "National Hand Book" and "Figures," for every voter. Price \$1.50. "The Lost Cause," the only complete Democratic history of the war. Price \$5. Samples sent on receipt of 25c. Address, E. E. THAYER & CO., Pub's, 654 Broadway, N. Y.

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WAVERLY NOVELS.

ILLUSTRATED Edition.—25 Volumes. Price only 50c or 25c. per Volume. 13 VOLUMES NOW READY. A sample volume will be sent to any address by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Persons remitting \$6 for the set, in advance, will receive a splendid portrait of Sir Walter Scott, suitable for a desk or a wall.

TON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 92 and 94 Grand St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR DR. JESSE T. PECK'S new

volume "HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC." It includes the last war and the South Sea Islands, and, at once, BROUGHTON & WYMAN, 13 Bible House, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR

ITS CAUSES, CHARACTER, CONDUCT & RESULTS.

By HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

Is ready sent, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription look ever published. One agent in Mobile reports 14 subscribers in two days. Another in Memphis 10 subscribers in five days.

Sent for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, O.; or St. Louis, Mo.

1000 AGENTS WANTED IN all

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